

WaveOne® Gold reciprocating instruments: clinical application in the private practice: Part 1

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Introduction

The WaveOne® NiTi File System was introduced to the dental market in 2011. It was a pre-packaged, pre-sterilised, single-use system that was designed to shape root canal systems to a continuously tapering morphology (Webber et al, 2011; Van der Vyver, 2011). Recently, WaveOne® Gold, a new generation of reciprocating files was launched. According to Webber (2015) this single use shaping files offer the clinician more simplicity, safety, improved cutting efficiency and mechanical properties compared to the previous generation of reciprocating instruments. In this paper the authors will discuss the design features of the instruments and focus on the WaveOne® Gold Primary file. This Primary file can be used in approximately 80-85% of cases as a single file technique for root canal preparation. In Part 2 of this series we will discuss the management of larger diameter root canal systems, more challenging and curved root canal systems and provide the reader with examples on when to use more than one WaveOne® Gold file for canal preparation. In Part 3 of this series we will discuss the management of a ledged canal, using the WaveOne® Gold instruments.

Why reciprocation?

When conventional nickel titanium (NiTi) instruments are rotated in root canals, they are subjected to structural fatigue that, if continued, will eventually lead to fracture (Sotokawa, 1988; Pruett et al, 1997). Torsion and fatigue through flexure are the two main reasons for this failure (Serene et al, 1995). Torsional fractures occur when the tip or any other part of the rotating instrument binds to the root canal walls, while the rest of the file keeps turning. Fracture due to flexural fatigue (bending stress) occurs when an instrument that has already been weakened by metal fatigue is placed under further stress. The instrument does not bind to the root canal walls but rotates freely until fracture of the instrument occurs at the point of maximum flexure (Gabel et al, 1999; Sattapan et al, 2000). The amount of bending stress imposed on an instrument depends on the anatomy of the root canal and is obviously greater in curved root canals (Pruett et al, 1997).

The first study experimenting with an alternating movement was that of Yared in 2008, which used the ProTaper F2 instrument (Dentsply Sirona) in a reciprocating movement (Yared, 2008). The alternating changes in direction of rotation would, in theory, reduce the number of cycles of the instrument and therefore, reduce the cyclic fatigue on the instrument compared with that imposed when instruments are used in a consistent

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rotating motion (You et al, 2010; Varela-Patiño et al, 2010). The study showed great promise for the reduction of the number of instruments required in the cleaning and shaping sequence; in minimising possible contamination; and alleviating operator anxiety of the possibility of instrument failure (Yared, 2008). Apart from these benefits, preparation time was shown to be faster than when using the same instrument in full rotation (You et al, 2010). These findings were confirmed by Bürklein and Schäfer in 2012 when they compared Reciproc (VDW) and WaveOne® (Dentsply Sirona) functioning in reciprocating motion to Mtwo (VDW) and ProTaper in conventional use (Bürklein, Schäfer, 2012).

Reciprocation motion

Instead of a rotary motion, the files work in a reverse “balanced force” cutting motion (Sotokawa, 1988) and are driven by a pre-programmed motor (X-Smart Plus motor fitted with 6:1 reducing hand piece)(Dentsply Sirona) or the new X-Smart iQ (Dentsply Sirona) endodontic motor fitted with a 8:1 reducing hand piece, (paired to an iPad mini) that is capable of turning the files in a back and forth “reciprocating” motion. The counter clockwise (CCW) movement of 150 degrees is capable of advancing the instrument apically as the dentine on the root canal wall is engaged and cut. This movement is followed by a 30 degrees clockwise (CW) movement, which ensures that the instrument disengages before excessive torsional stress is transferred onto the metal alloy and before the instrument can bind (taper lock) into the root canal. Three sequential reciprocating cycles will complete one complete reverse (CCW) rotation and the repeated cutting and release process allows the instrument to advance apically into the root canal (Webber et al, 2011).

This unequal CW/CCW reciprocating motion of the WaveOne® Gold system have the following advantages over continuous rotation systems:

- Binding of the instruments into the root canal dentin walls is less frequent, reducing torsional stress (Varela-Patiño et al, 2008)
- The reduction of the number of cycles within the root canal during preparation results in less flexural stress on the instrument (Sattapan et al, 2000)
- Improved safety, as the CCW disengaging angle is designed to be less than the elastic limit of the instrument (Ruddle, 2016)
- There is decreased risk of instrument fracture (Yared, 2008; Varela-Patiño et al, 2008)
- It allows the file to easily progress towards working length



Figure 1: WaveOne® Gold files may appear slightly curved when it is removed from a curved root canal because the metal demonstrates less memory compared to conventional nickel titanium or M-Wire.

without using potentially dangerous inward pressure (Yared, 2008; Ruddle, 2016)

- It enhances the augering of cutting debris out of the canal during canal preparation (Ruddle, 2016; De-Deus et al, 2010)

Metallurgy and Design features

The conventional WaveOne® system was manufactured from M-Wire technology. M-Wire is prepared by a special thermal process, claimed to increase flexibility and resistance to cyclic fatigue (Gambarini et al, 2008; Shen et al, 2013). WaveOne® Gold instruments are manufactured using a post-manufacturing thermal process whereby a new phase-transition point between martensite and austenite is identified to produce a file with super-elastic NiTi metal properties. This process gives the file a gold finish with improved mechanical characteristics. The WaveOne® Gold Primary file (Dentsply Sirona) is 50% more resistant to cyclic fatigue, 80% more flexible and 23% more efficient than the conventional WaveOne® Primary instrument (Dentsply/Maillefer, 2014; Ruddle, 2016; Webber, 2015). Due to the super-elastic properties of the new gold wire, the file may appear slightly curved when it is removed from a curved root canal because the metal demonstrates less memory compared to conventional nickel titanium or M-Wire (figure 1). The file can either be straightened out or if it is placed back into a root canal it will follow the natural shape of that canal (Webber, 2015). Another advantages of this reduced memory of the file is that in cases with difficult straight-line access it is possible to slightly precurve the file, to allow easy placement into the canal orifices.

Conventional WaveOne® instruments was characterised by different cross-sectional designs over the entire length of the working part of the instruments. In the tip region the cross-section presented radial lands while in the middle part and near the shaft the cross-sectional diameter changed from a modified triangular/convex cross-section with radial lands to



Figure 2: WaveOne® Gold Small File (20/07).



Figure 3: WaveOne® Gold Primary File (25/07).



Figure 4: WaveOne® Gold Medium File (35/06).



Figure 5: WaveOne® Gold Large File (45/05).

a neutral rake angle with a triangular/convex cross-section (Bürklein et al, 2012).

WaveOne® Gold files are characterized with a parallelogram (with two 85 degree cutting edges) off-centered, cross-section (Webber, 2015). According to Ruddle this design limits the engagement between the file and the dentin to only one or two contact points at any given cross-section. This will subsequently reduce taper lock and the screw-effect, improves safety and cutting efficiency and provides more space around the instrument to remove debris coronally during canal preparation (Dentsply/Maillefer, 2014; Ruddle, 2016).

The newly designed files also manufactured with an ogival, roundly tapered and semi-active guiding tip to ensure that the file progress safely along canals with a secured and confirmed reproducible glide path (Webber, 2015; Ruddle, 2016).

The WaveOne® Gold single-file reciprocating system is available in four different file tip sizes in lengths of 21mm, 25mm, and 31mm:

1. **WaveOne® Gold Small File** (yellow ring)(Figure 2) – Tip of the file is size ISO 20 and the first 3mm of the file (D1-D3) has a continuous taper of 7%.
2. **WaveOne® Gold Primary File** (red ring)(Figure 3) – Tip of the file is size ISO 25 and the first 3mm of the file (D1-D3) has a continuous taper of 7%.
3. **WaveOne® Gold Medium File** (green ring)(Figure 4) – Tip of the file is ISO 35 and the first 3mm of the file (D1-D3) has a continuous taper of 6%.

4. **WaveOne® Gold Large File** (white ring)(Figure 5) – Tip of the file is ISO 45 and the first 3mm of the file (D1-D3) has a continuous taper of 5%.

From D4-D16 each file demonstrates a progressively decreasing percentage tapered design to ensure more flexibility and to preserve more dentin in the body of the prepared root canal to ensure more conservative root canal preparations (Ruddle, 2016; Webber, 2015).

The WaveOne® Gold files also have shortened 11mm handles (Figure 6) that improve straight-line access into the posterior region of the mouth. It is color-coded (according to ISO size) with an expanding ABS ring after autoclaving to promote the philosophy of single use (Webber, 2015).

All the abovementioned features produce a file system with improved mechanical and clinical benefits to ensure predictable root canal preparation. In the majority of cases a single file can be used to complete root canal preparation with adequate resistance form to ensure exchange of irrigation solutions for adequate disinfection prior to root canal obturation in single- or multiple root canal systems (Figure 7).

Clinical guidelines for the use of WaveOne® Gold instruments

1. Create adequate access

It is always important to prepare an adequate access cavity that will ensure straight-line access into each root canal system after removal of all the pulp chamber contents. Ultrasonic instruments e.g. Start-X ultrasonic instruments

(Dentsply Sirona) are very useful instruments to remove any pulp calcification and to refine the access cavity walls to improve straightline access. However, another characteristic of the new WaveOne® Gold instruments are that the metal have less memory compared to conventional NiTi or M-Wire instruments. It is therefore possible to slightly prebend the tip of the file to allow easy insertion into a secured canal orifice that fails to have complete straight line access or in cases where patients present with a limited amount of mouth opening.

2. Select the correct WaveOne® Gold file

The following guidelines can be used for WaveOne® Gold file selection.

a. WaveOne® Gold Primary File (25/07)(Figure 3)

Any canal where a size 08 and 10 K-File have to be negotiated to working length, followed by preparation of a glide path or where a size 15 K-file fits loose in the canal to working length. This will usually include the majority of root canal systems with average length with moderate curvatures in midroot and apical regions.

b. WaveOne® Gold Medium file (35/06) (Figure 4)

Any canal where a size 20 or 25 K-File fits loose in the canal and is not necessary to negotiate and prepare a

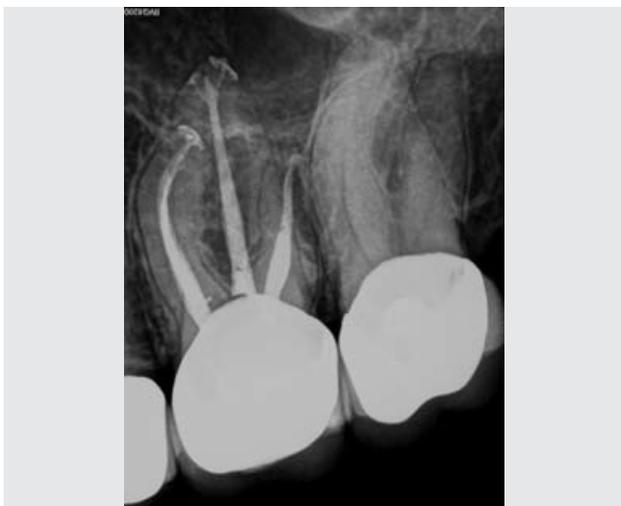


Figure 7. Post-operative radiograph of a root canal treatment on a maxillary left first molar where the root canal preparation was done with a single WaveOne® Gold Primary file (Dentsply Sirona). Irrigation solutions were activated in the shaped canals using an air scaler (NSK, Tokyo, Japan) and EDDY (VDW, Germany) irrigation device. Note the obturation of the apical bifurcation in the palatal root canal system demonstrating effective irrigation exchange achieved by the 25/07 tapered shape of the WaveOne® Gold Primary file.



Figure 6: The handles of the WaveOne® Gold files (bottom) are 2mm shorter compared to previous generation (top).

glide path with smaller instruments. This will usually include larger diameter, relatively straight root canals. This file can also be used after the primary file if more shape is desired or if it is felt that not enough infected dentin was removed from the canal.

c. WaveOne® Gold Large file (45/05) (Figure 5)

Any canal where a size 30 or 35 K-File fits loose in the canal and is not necessary to negotiate and prepare a glide path with smaller instruments. This will usually include larger diameter, relatively straight root canals. This file can also be used after the medium file if more shape is desired or if it is felt that not enough infected dentin was removed from the canal.

d. WaveOne® Gold Small file (20/07)(Figure 2)

The small WaveOne® Gold file is mainly used when the Primary 25/07 file does not passively progress apically or when the operator feels unsecure with the Primary file, after the canal was negotiated to patency and a glide path prepared. When this Small file reach working length, the clinician may accept the canal preparation or alternatively, if more shape is required, to further enlarge the canal with the Primary 25/07 file. The Small file is then considered as a “bridge file” between the small and Primary file (Ruddle, 2016).

However, in canals with severe apical curvatures, very long root canals or in canals where the glide path preparation was very challenging, the WaveOne® Gold Small file can be used to start root canal preparation with more safety. When this file reach working length, the clinician may again accept the canal preparation or alternatively, if more shape is required, further enlarge the canal with the Primary 25/07 file.

Clinical protocol for canal preparation with the Primary WaveOne® Gold file

When we select the Primary file for canal preparation it is generally a canal where a size 08 and 10 K-File have to

be negotiated to working length, followed by preparation of a glide path or where a size 15 K-file fits loose in the canal to working length. If we need to negotiate the canal and prepare a glide path, the authors would recommend the following protocol as outlined in the following example. The patient, a 40 year old female presented with a non-vital maxillary right first premolar with decay under a previously placed composite restoration (Figure 8).

Negotiate canals to patency, create a reproducible micro glide path (RMG) and enlarge glide path

With an estimated working length obtained from a pre-operative radiograph, a size O8 or 10 K-File is negotiated to patency, in the presence of a viscous chelator. After the establishment of patency (Figure 9), a working length is determined (Figure 10) and the canal is ready for the preparation of a RMG, using manual stainless steel instruments (Van der Vyver, 2011). It is recommended to use size O8 or 10 K-Files in a vertical in and out motion with an amplitude of 1mm from working length, and gradually increasing the amplitude to approximately 4mm, as the irregularities are removed from the dentin wall (Van der Vyver, 2011). A "super loose" size 10 K-File is the minimum requirement (Bürklein et al, 2012; Van der Vyver, 2011). To confirm that a reproducible glide path is present, a size 10 K-File is taken to full working length. The file is withdrawn



Figure 8: Pre-operative periapical radiograph of a non-vital maxillary right first premolar with decay under a previously placed composite restoration.

1 mm and should be able to slide back to working length by using only light finger pressure. Thereafter, the file is withdrawn 2mm and should be able to working length, using the same protocol. When the file can be withdrawn 4-5mm

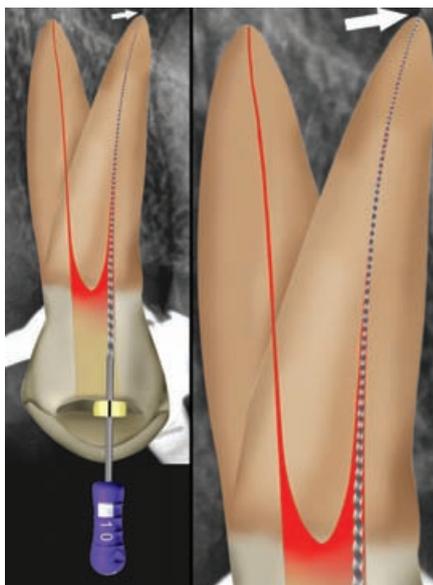


Figure 9: Buccal root canal negotiated to patency (arrow) with a size 10 K-file.

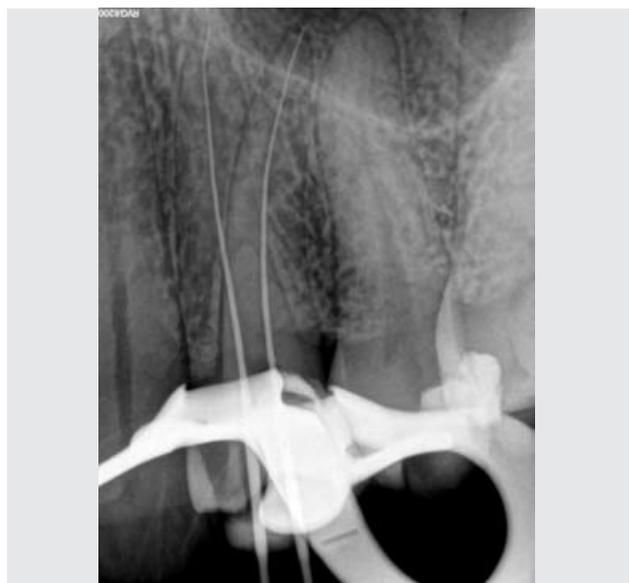


Figure 10: Periapical radiograph showing the position of the files during length determination – two size 10 K-files in buccal and palatal root canals.

and slide back to working length, a RMG is confirmed (Figure 11). After the establishment of a RMG it is recommended to enlarge the glide path further to create a macro glide path. The micro glide path can be expanded by using either the ProGlider (Dentsply Sirona)(Figure 12) or WaveOne® Gold Glider (Dentsply Sirona). Both are single file glide path instruments. The ProGlider® is a rotating instrument with an ISO size 16 tip and 2% taper manufactured from M-Wire. The taper then progressively increases to 8.5% over the 18mm of active cutting flutes. The WaveOne® Gold Glider operates in a reciprocating motion with an ISO size 15 tip and 2% taper manufactured from gold wire.

Canal preparation with the Primary WaveOne® Gold file

The authors suggest a controlled and disciplined way to ensure predictably cutting cycles without the risk of over stressing the file, maintaining cutting efficiency and reducing the risk of debris extrusion, is to control the length of each cutting cycle. After glide path preparation (of all the canals),

insert the Primary file into the buccal or palatal root canal and record the initial depth of the file penetration by adjusting the rubber stop to a reference point on the cusp tip of the tooth (Figure 13a). Remove the instrument from the root canal and record the length. Repeat the same procedure for the other canal and take an average of the measured length between the two canals. Move the rubber stop to a working length of 4-6mm (depending on your level of expertise) longer than the initial recorded length (Figure 13b).

The Primary file in the presence of an irrigation solution (sodium hypochlorite (NaOCl)), is allowed to passively advance inwards and to progress down the canal upon activation of the reciprocating motor. A brushing motion is only utilised in canals with irregular cross-sections or to remove coronal interferences when necessary. The objective with the first cutting cycle will be only to cut with the instrument until the rubber stop reaches the cusp reference point (Figure 13c), thereby ensuring that the operator know that it is time to remove the instrument and clean the cutting debris from the flutes (Figure 14). After cleaning of the cutting flutes, it is advisable to inspect the cutting flutes for any visible distortion or

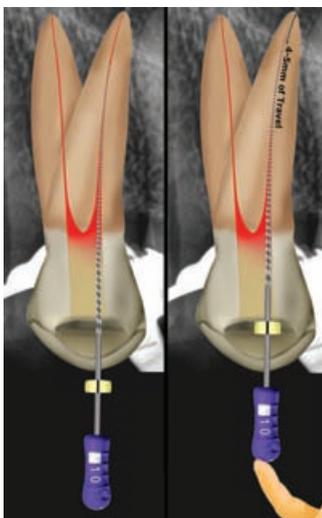


Figure 11: Clinical confirmation of reproducible glide path: A super “loose” 10 K-File must be able to travel 4-5 mm to and from working length without any obstruction.



Figure 12: ProGlider instrument (Dentsply Sirona) is used to expand the reproducible micro glide path.

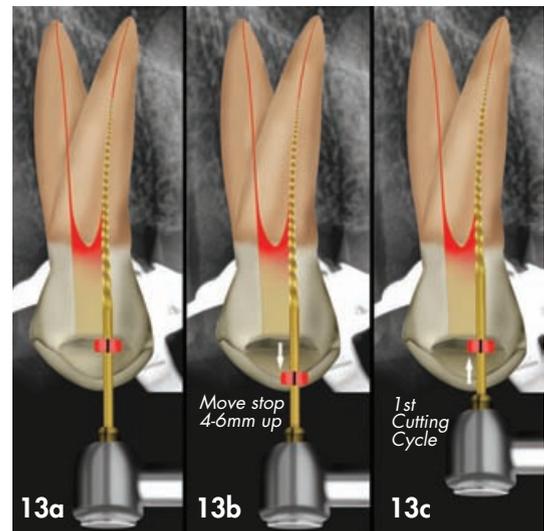


Figure 13: (a) WaveOne® file is inserted into the root canal and the initial depth of file penetration is recorded by adjusting the rubber stop to a reference point on the cusp tip of the tooth; (b) The rubber stop is adjusted to a working length of 4-6mm longer than the initial recorded length; (c) The reciprocating file is then activated and allowed to prepare the root canal until the rubber stop reaches the cusp reference point.



Figure 14: WaveOne® Gold Primary after the first cutting cycle. Note the flutes are filled with cutting debris.

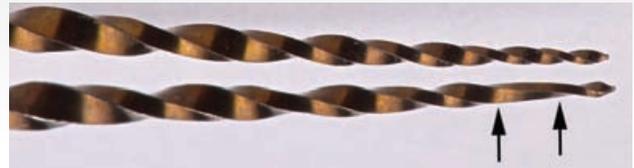


Figure 15: Cutting flutes of two WaveOne® Gold Primary files. The first file show normal cutting flutes compared to the unwound cutting flutes in the apical 3mm of the second file. Fortunately, this is very uncommon finding when clinicians prepare a glide path before canal preparation with the WaveOne® Gold instruments.

unwinding of the flutes (Figure 15) before using the instrument again. After cleaning the flutes of the file, the first cutting cycle can be performed in the buccal canal using the same protocol.

Before the next cutting cycle it is recommended to also remove any loose and compacted debris from the root canal and that the glide path is still reproducible and the canal is patent. This is achieved by dispensing an irrigation solution (NaOCl) into the root canal (Figure 16a), followed by inserting a 08 or 10 K-File, using a watch-wind motion (recapitulation) in the canal (Figure 16b), followed by a final irrigation step (irrigation-recapitulation-re-irrigation, IRR)(Figure 16c). The objective of recapitulation is to loosen up any compacted debris and move it back into solution

before it is flushed out of the canal. The root canal and the instrument are now ready for the next cutting cycle.

The rubber stop on the instrument is again adjusted to a further 4-6mm longer or up to the point of the predetermined working length (Figure 17a). Again, the objective of the second cutting cycle will be to only cut with the instrument until the rubber stop reaches the cusp reference point. The same protocol is followed after each cutting cycle as outlined above until predetermined working length of the root canal is reached (Figure 17b).

When the Primary file tip reaches full working length the file is withdrawn from the canal and inspected. Some articles recommend that if the apical 2-3mm of the flutes are filled

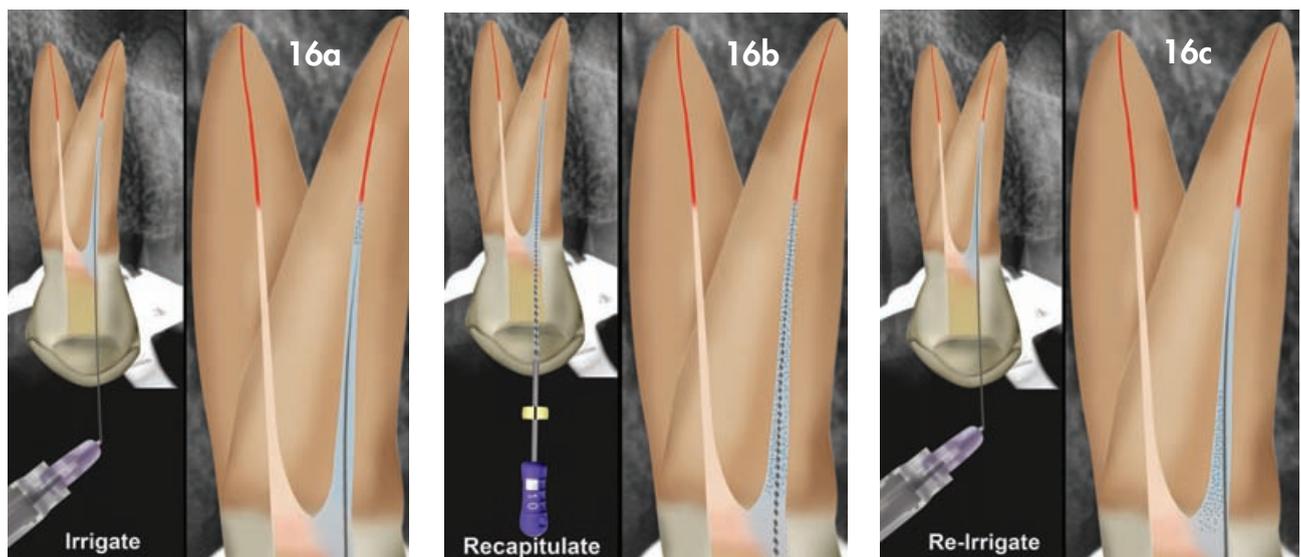


Figure 16: (a) Irrigation solution (sodium hypochlorite) is dispensed into the root canal; (b) A 08 or 10 K-File is taken to full working length, using a watch-wind motion (recapitulation) in order to loosen up cutting debris inside the root canal, (c) Final irrigation step is to flush out dislodged debris.

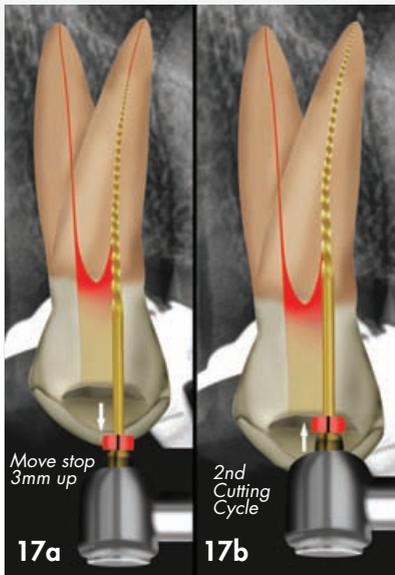


Figure 17: (a) The rubber stop is again adjusted to a further 4-6 mm length or up to the point of the predetermined working length; (b) The file is again activated and allowed to prepare the root canal until the rubber stop reaches the reference point.

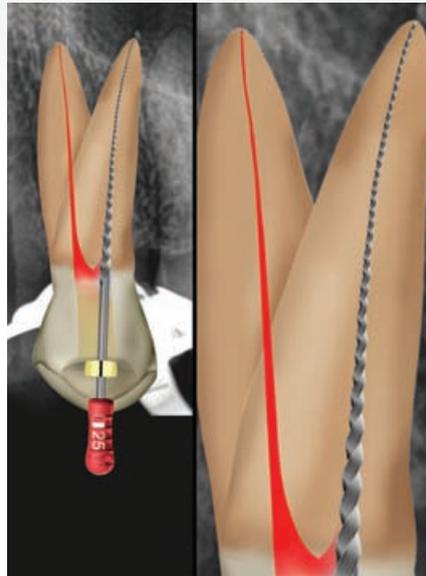


Figure 18: A size 25/02 NiTi hand file that fitted snug at working length confirmed the final shape in the buccal canal.



Figure 19: Radiographic confirmation of gutta-percha points.

with cutting debris it would indicate that shaping in the apical part of the canal is adequate. If the flutes have no evidence dentinal debris, it is advisable to continue shaping with the WaveOne® Medium and or WaveOne® Large file. Gauging the apical foramen with a corresponding NiTi hand file is another alternative (Ruddle, 2016). For example, if the final canal preparation was done with a Primary 25/07 instrument a size 25/02 NiTi hand file (Dentsply Sirona) is fitted into the prepared root canal. If the tip of the file is snug at length the final shape is confirmed and a matching WaveOne® Gold Primary gutta-percha point (Dentsply Sirona) or size 25 GuttaCore Obturator (Dentsply Sirona) is used for cone fit or verification radiograph, prior to obturation. If the 25/02 NiTi hand file is loose at length, or it can be pushed past working length it means that the apical foramen is larger than 0.25mm. In these cases it is recommended to gauge the apical foramen with a size 30/02 NiTi hand file. If this instrument is snug at working length the shape is confirmed to an ISO size 30. If the size 30/02 file is loose at length then proceed to Medium WaveOne® Gold instrument, or if necessary the Large WaveOne® Gold instrument using the same protocol as described above.

In this clinical case, the tip of a size 25/02 NiTi hand file

fitted snug at working length in the buccal and palatal (Figure 18) canals, and matching WaveOne® Gold Primary gutta-percha points were placed and verified radiographically (Figure 19). The prepared canals filled with 17% EDTA and the solution activated for 1 minute with EDDY Endo Irrigation Tip (VDW) driven by an airscaler (Soniflex LUX 2000L, KAVO)(Figure 20). Thereafter, final disinfection was achieved by activating 3.5%, heated sodium hypochlorite for 3 minutes, again activated with the EDDY Endo Irrigation Tip.

The canals were dried with paper points and obturated using the gutta-percha points, Pulp Canal Sealer (Kerr) and the Calamus® Dual Obturation Unit (Dentsply Sirona). Figure 21 shows the final result after obturation. Note the presence of an obturated midroot lateral canal in the palatal root.

The following case reports were all done using a single Primary WaveOne® Gold file for the root canal preparation to illustrate the simplicity, speed and superior results of the system.

Case Report 1

The patient, a 31 year old female presented with a non-vital mandibular left first molar. Figure 22a shows the pre-operative periapical radiograph and Figure 22b the



Figure 20: EDDY Endo Irrigation Tip (VDW) driven by an airscaler (Soniflex LUX 2000L, KAVO).



Figure 21: Final radiographic result after root canal obturation. Note the presence of an obturated midroot lateral canal in the palatal root (arrow).

post-operative result after root canal preparation, irrigation and obturation of the two mesial and one distal root canals, using a single WaveOne® Gold 25/07 file.

Case Report 2

The patient, a 52 year old female presented with irreversible pulpitis on her maxillary right first premolar. A pre-operative periapical radiograph revealed a very deep, previously placed Class II composite restoration (Figure 23a). After access cavity preparation 3 root canal systems were detected (two buccal and one palatal). All 3 root canals were prepared with a WaveOne® Gold Primary 25/07 file after glide path preparation using stainless steel K-Files and a ProGlider. Figure 23b depicts the post-operative result after obturation of the root canals and placement of fibre post and composite core.



Figure 22: (a) Pre-operative periapical radiograph; (b) Post-operative result after root canal preparation, irrigation and obturation.

Case Report 3

The patient, a 41 year old female presented with a non-vital maxillary left first molar restored with a porcelain veneered crown. A pre-operative periapical radiograph (Figure 24a) and CBCT scan revealed a conical root configuration. After access cavity preparation, a mesio-buccal, disto-buccal and palatal root canals were located and a glide path preparation was done with stainless steel K-Files and a ProGlider®. Figure 24b illustrates the post-operative radiograph after the canals were prepared with a single WaveOne® Gold Primary file and the canals obturated.

Case Report 4

The patient, a 51 year old male presented with a non-vital mandibular right canine. A pre-operative periapical radiograph revealed a large root canal system in the

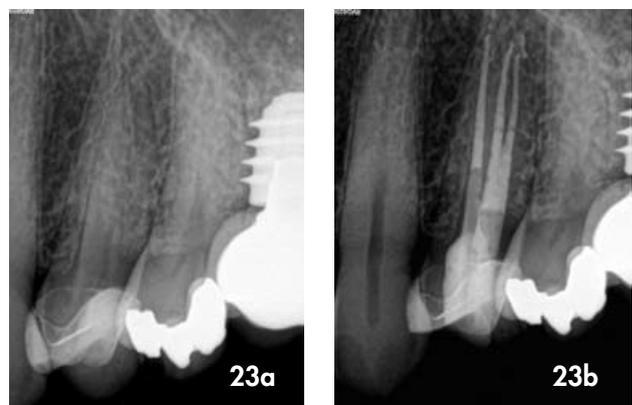


Figure 23: (a) Pre-operative periapical radiograph; (b) Post-operative result after root canal preparation, irrigation and obturation.

coronal aspect of the tooth before the canal bifurcates (Figure 25a). A CBCT scan confirmed that there were two separate roots. Also visible on the radiograph is a plate from a previous osteotomy procedure 11 years ago, and at that time the surgeon damaged the root of the mandibular second premolar. MTA was packed as an obturation material. An access cavity was prepared on the labial aspect of the tooth to provide straight-line access into the two root canal systems. After glide path preparation the two root canals were prepared with the Primary 25/07 WaveOne® Gold file. After irrigation, two Primary WaveOne® Gold Gutta-Percha Points was fitted (Figure 25b) and verified radiographically. Figure 15c shows the final result after root canal obturation and the access cavity closed with SDR®, posterior bulk fill flowable base (Dentsply Sirona) and capped with a final layer of Ceram.x® SphereTEC™ one composite resin (Dentsply Sirona).

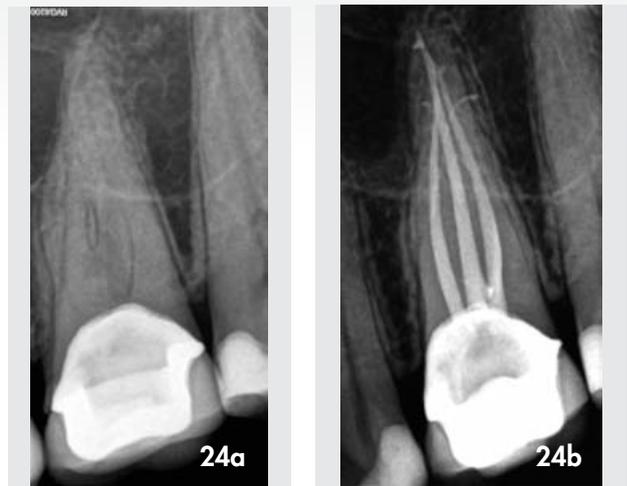


Figure 24: (a) Pre-operative periapical radiograph; (b) Post-operative radiograph after the canals were prepared with a single WaveOne® Gold Primary file and the canals obturated.

Case Report 5

The patient, a 46 year old female presented with a non-vital maxillary left, first molar. A pre-operative periapical radiograph revealed that the tooth was treated previously with an emergency root canal treatment (Figure 26a). Four root canal systems, a mesio-buccal, a second mesio-buccal, disto-buccal and palatal root canals were located and glide path preparation was done with stainless steel K-Files and a ProGlider® instrument. Figure 26b illustrates the post-

operative radiograph after the four canals were prepared with a single WaveOne® Gold Primary file and the canals obturated. The palatal and disto-buccal root canals were obturated with WaveOne® GOLD Primary Gutta Percha Points and the two mesio-buccal root canals using two size 25 GuttaCore® obturators.

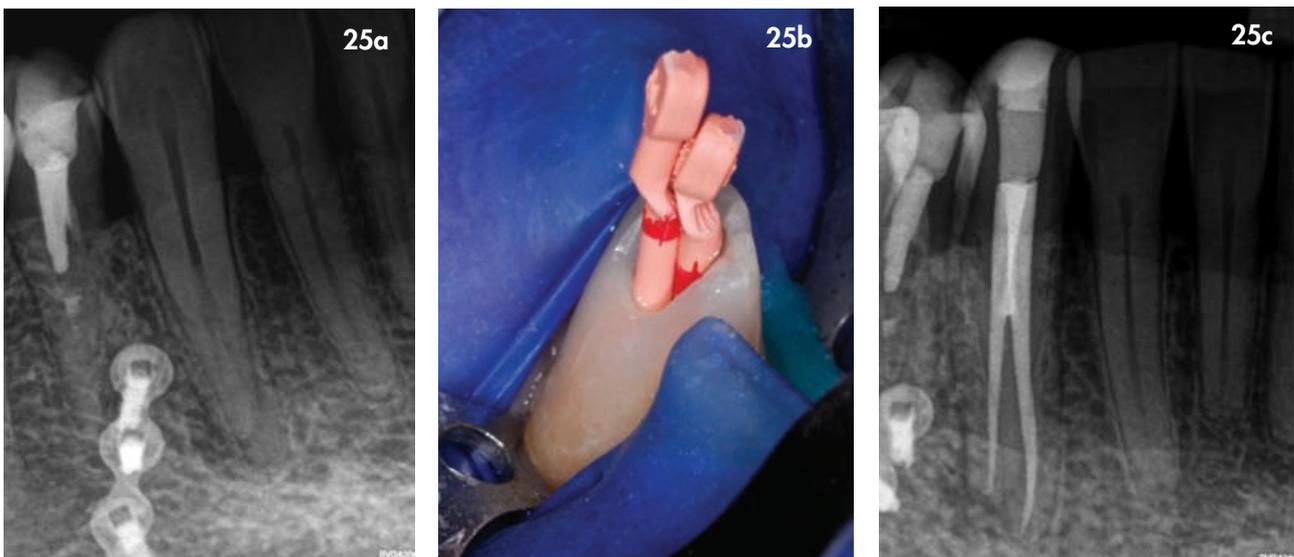


Figure 25. (a) A pre-operative periapical radiograph. Note the canal bifurcation in the midroot area of the canine. Also visible on the radiograph is the resected root of the first premolar as a result of a previous osteotomy. MTA was packed as an obturation material; (b) Two Primary WaveOne® Gold Gutta-Percha Points fitted through the labial access cavity after root canal preparation; (c) Final result after root canal obturation and the access cavity closed with SDR® and capped with a final layer of Ceram.x® SphereTEC™ one composite resin.

Conclusions

1. The design and metallurgy of the WaveOne® Gold instruments provides the operator with improved cutting efficiency, flexibility and nearly complete elimination of file fracture if the instruments are used single use.
2. In approximately 80-85% of clinical cases the clinician will only need the single Primary WaveOne® Gold file to complete canal instrumentation.
3. The single file shaping technique with the WaveOne® Gold Primary file, as illustrated in this article, provide clinicians with three distinct advantages. Safety, Simplicity and Superior results.

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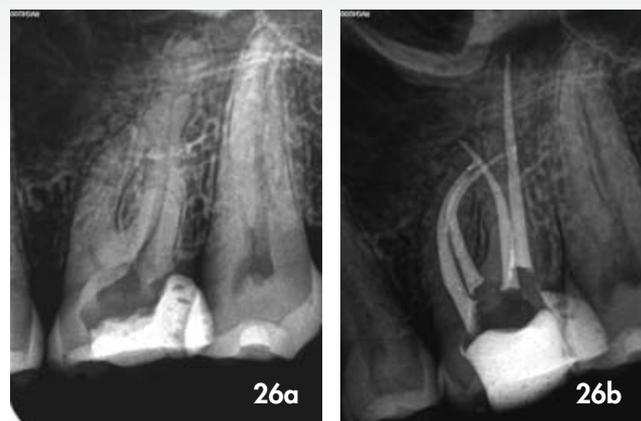


Figure 26. (a) Pre-operative periapical radiograph revealed that the tooth was treated previously with an emergency root canal treatment; (b) Post-operative radiograph after the four canals were prepared with a single WaveOne® Gold Primary file and the canals obturated.

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